Bluefields Is Becoming an American Town and the Americans Aim to Control the Coast Region—The Rising Likely to Be Tried Again—Effect on the Canal Question NEW OBLEANS, March 2.- The sudden collapse of the Reyes revolution in Nicaragua caused surprise in New Orleans, where its success was believed to be assured. It is now said that the revolution was premature and was precipitated before the revolutionists had orof arms and ammunition. Revolutions have for some time been predicted for the spring in several of the Central American States, notably Honduras and Nicaragua, the weakest of the five little republics, but they should not have been started until about May. Simultaneous outbreaks were promised in these two republics in particular. The fact was well known in New Orleans and Mobile, whence revolutions were to be organized and directed. President Zelaya of Nicaragua forced the hand of Reyes and precipitated the uprising several months before Reves and his men were ready for it and before Honduras had risen. His trick has worked well and "one of the most promising of revolutions" collapsed before it had got well under way. The col lapse was not a complete one, however; indeed, It is only a prelude to another revolution which is to come at an early day and is likely to re

gray-aved man of destiny." The Reyes revolution was slightly different from previous affairs of the kind, because it was almost wholly an American enterprise. It was conceived and engineered by Americans, and its success might have given this country a preponderating influence in Nicaragua and the control of Greytown and the eastern or Atlantic terminus of the proposed Nicaragua Canal. The United States might have secured in fee simple, without the least trouble, all the land it desired for a trans isthmian canal had Reves won what he hoped to get through the American element in Nicaragua-the Presidency of the republic. In the meanwhile Vasquez, who is trying to get control of Honduras from the weak President. Terencio Sierra, installed on Feb. 1, has boldfy eruited his forces in this country from some of the volunteer regiments just mustered out. If the United States Government does not interfere too energetically with this filibuster movement, there will be a considerable force of Americans in Honduras in the next few months and the revolution expected there will occur.

produce the story of Gen. William Walker, "the

It is this appearance of the American element that promises to make future revolutions somewhat different from the opera bouffs of Central American outbreaks. There are thousands of men in the United States just mustered out of service. They joined the army to fight, but had no chance of doing so. They see chances of adventure in Central America, and the extied Presidents of these republies who, after amassing fortunes, have been driven out by revolutions, realize that one American is worth many natives, and are bidding for the support of these volunteers. Unless the neutrality laws are rigidly enforced this summer, two at least of the Central Ataerican States are likely to be under American influence before the winter sets in The Nicaraguan affair bears . close resem-

blance to the Hawailan incluent. In the last ten years American into ests on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua beve grown so as to control the country P., ancially and industrially eompletely as the Americans control Hawaii Grant spite of their small numbers. Bluefields. throughapital of the district, is a town of from Heminat to 5,000 population, where more Engdeket, 'la spoken than Spanish. It receives all 2,000 Supplies from the United States, its Mayor Citizen of New Orleans, and all of its propproved greatly of late and taken on the appearance of an American town, and only a few weeks ago it sent representatives here to purchase the machinery and pipes necessary to establish a complete system of waterworks and sewerage-a wonderful piece of progress for a Central American town. All this development has been through American capital and enterprise, just as at Honolulu. A dozen venrs ago Bluefields was a town of a few huts. inhabited by Mosquito Indians, Caribs, Maroons and Jamalea negroes. The country was then known as Mosquito reservation and was under the protectorate of England. It owed a nominal allegiance to the republic of Nicaragua, but was absolutely free, paying no disregarding all Nicaraguan ordinances laws. The Government was supposed to be in the hands of the Mosquito Indians, but this was a mere fiction. That tribe has practically ceased to exist. A few specimens, more negro than Indian, were to be found on the Wanko River and some of the ingoins, but a majority of the population were pegroes. Nicaraguans and foreigners. 'The chief of the Mosquitos, Clarence by name, ruled the country, but his Cabinet was composed wholly of Jamaicans,

subjects of Great Britain, though its agents ruled the country as completely as it 1id Belize. Four years ago there was a sudden change. The present President of Nicaragua, Zelaya, seeing that the region and, particularly Blue fields, was growing rich in consequence of the development of the country by the Americans and the growth of the fruit trade, asserted authority over the reservation on the ground that it was and had always been part of Nienragua and that the Government of Prince Clarence of the Mosquitos was a mere mockery. as there were no Mosquitos left. Gen. Reyes. who led the recent revolution, was commissioned Governor of Mosquitia, the name of which was changed to Zelava in honor of the President, and sent with a considerable force to take possession of Bluefields. There can be no doubt that Zelaya's contentions were correct. Nicaragua had never surrendered its sovereignty over the coast country, but had simply failed to exercise it because it was not strong enough to overcome the Mosquitos. trumped-up arrangement without the least validity or backing. When the Nicaragua army marched on Bluefields it brought the question to a audden crisis. It is possible that Great Britain might have interfered had not its case been so thoroughly bad-and besides, the attitude of the United States just then was one of suspicion and England did not care further to offend us regarding the Mearagua coast country. Prince Clarence appealed to the foreign residents of Bluefields, mainly Americans, who were disposed at first to help him, as his Government was an easy-going one. leveling no taxes and interfering with no one long as the Prince received his salary : but Zelaya's movement was too sudden for them and besides they concluded that they could do as well under Nicaraguan as under Mosquito government. Clarence then appealed to his own people, the Mosquitos, to rally to the support of their Prince and defend their rights and privileges; but it soon became evident that Zelaya was right. There were no Mosquitos Clarence and his Cabinet of Jamai eans fled to Kingston, Jamaica, where he has since lived as a pensioner of the British Government, to be used if the occasion should ever arise, and Reyes and his Nicaraguans occupied Bluefields with the loss of only one man.

For four years Nicaragua has ruled the quito coast, now the province of Zelaya, and the Americans have found its rule very different from the good days of old. They have indeed changed King Log for King Stork There is no question that Zelaya is a tyrant of the worst Central American brand, one of the class in haste to get rich and to squeeze as much out of the country as he can so as to provide for a luxurious existence in Paris when inevitable revolution drives him to Europe. Bluefields, which had previously been a free port, suddenly found itself subject to the tariff of Nicaragua-a tariff on exports as well as imports, subject to sudden changes and fluctuations whenever the President needs The foreigners were ground down and robbed. The last straw came the other

day when on the pretence that war with Costa AMERICANS BACK OF REYES ca-a war in which there was no fighting had put him to considerable expense, Zelays elapped on a 100 per cent extra duty on all goods without giving an hour's notice.

There has been disaffection ever since the Nicaraguans have been in Bluefields. The new tariff was more than the merchants and business men of the country were prepared to stand and they became convinced that they must strike now or submit to further exactions from Zelaya. The movement was well planned, but the rising came prematurely. The Government of the coast country had remained in the hands of Gen. Reves. The Americans and the foreign element generally found him only too willing to lead a movement against Zelaya if they would promise him their support. He suspended the new tariff. Zelava sent au officer to relieve him of the Governorship of the province, a revolution was at once declared and the entire coast country save Greytown was occupied without difficulty by the Reyes forces.

All the neople on the coast welcomed; the new Government as a release from the tyrauny and war taxes of Nicaragua. The Americans were naturally the most enthusiastic; indeed, the movement was practically theirs, for Reves would never have defled Zelaya had he not received a promise of their assistance The natives were equally pleased, as the new Government meant exemption from forced military duty and better wages for them. Sev eral companies of Americans were organized at Bluenelds, composed mainly of men mustered out of the volunteer service and in search of adventure and fighting. One of these, the Rama Roosters (Rama is the second town in size in the country), was commanded by one of Roosevelt's rough riders and another by an ex-Louisiana volunteer. Kennedy by name. Most of the men under him were from New Orleans. The revolutionists expected considerable support from the old Conservative or Catholic party on the Paeifle slope, formerly very strong at Leon, Granada, and Managus. This expectation was disappointed, for it seems that Zelaya has been so active in shooting and banishing the Conservative leaders that there was none left to start an insurrection. He had nothing to keep his army on the Pacific and could use it against Reyes at once.

The principal dependence of the revolu tionists was upon the Americans. Of the four men-ci-war ordered to Bluefields to protect foreign interests, two, the Marietta and the Detroit, were American. It was thought that their presence would have much the samo effect as at Hawaii-overswe the natives and snoourage the Americans. It seemed propable, too, that the action of Zelaya in stopping despatches to the American Consul would bring about more or less strained conditions between the two ropublies, which would help the revolution. As for Gen, Reyes, he was outspoken in favor of the United States, and let it be fully understood that if through this assistance he became President of the republic. this country could get antihing it wanted in regard to the Nicreana Canal. The canal issue was then fo ced into the revolution. Those who favored american ownership were friendly to Reres, while those who expect to squeeze a great deal of money out of this country before granting any canal privileges sided with Zelaya.

The news of the failure of the revolution came suddenly and unexpectedly. It was known that it was premature; that Reyes had neither the men nor the arms and ammunition he needed, whereas, on the other hand. Zelaya has kept a large and apparently well-organized army in the field on the plea of a war with Costa Rica, but probably in anticipation of an uprising somewhere. It is probable that Reyes, finding that his forces were not suffiejent for success, deemed discretion the better part of valor, and that the Americans behind him thought it wiser to postpone the revolution to a more opportune time. But no one who has been at Bluefields believes for a moment that the affair is ended and that the Americans there will submit to Nicaraguan control, misgovernment and spoliation. The trouble is likely to break out very soon again, for it is reported that Zelaya, who has been put to considerable expense by the Bluefields outbreak, proposes to recoup himself by extra war taxes. Moreover, there is a feeling among the Americans and others on the Atlantic equat that they ought to make their effort to get free of Nicaragua now when possible fillbusters are so abundant in all the American cities enger for an adventure in Latin America. And it is needless to say that the Hawaijan incident gives a direct incentive to the Americans in Central America to throw off taxes, recognizing no Nicaraguan officials and | by revolution the feeble but rapacious rule of

The next attempt will be in Honduras, and on pretty much the same lines as the Bluefields affair. If it is successful it will take a very short time for the movement to scread to

HE MADE THE FIRST PHONOGRAPH.

John Kruesi, Who Was Buried on Feb. 25, Was One of Edison's Best Assistants.

The man who made the first phonograph was buried at Schenectady on Feb. 25. He was one of the little band of men who worked with Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park and through whose skill and faithful assistance were developed the many inventions which gave to Edison the name of "the Wizard." It was in those days that Edison used to become absorbed in the development of an idea, work at it without rest or sleep for two or three days and nights and keep all those about him busy at the same time. He would call in an organ grinder from the streets to keep his men awake or resort to some other such device, and when the strain was finally over, charter a boat and take all bands down the bay on a fishing excursion. Among the most tireless of the men bout "the Wizard" about that time was John Kruesi, the man who made the first phonograph. The idea had come to Mr. Edison as an inspiration a few days before while e was experimenting with a telephone disk. The disk was not inclosed, and there was a sharp pointed pin on the back of it. Edison spoke against the face of the disk, its vibrations drove the pin into his finger.

"If the disk has power enough to prick my thought the Wizard, "it has power enough to make a record which can be re-

A few days later he called Kruesi to him, and putting into his hands a rough sketch of the phonograph, explained what the thing was to do, and told him to make it. It was a roll machine, the roll covered with tinfoil to take the record.

Kruesi made the machine and brought it to Mr. Edison. Edison set it going and spoke

Mary had a little lamb, Its ficece was white as snow, And everywhere that Mary went The lamb was sure to go.

Then he started it to repeat his words, expecting at the best but a hourse murmur in answer. He was almost awed when he heard his words actually repeated in clear tones by the

swer. He was almost awed when he heard his words actually repeated in clear tones by the little machine. That machine is now in the Patent Museum at South Kensington.

Mr. Kruesi remained with Edison and became one of his partners in the development of the electric light, and in 1889, when the Edison machine works were removed to Schenectady, he went there as assistant general manager under Mr. Samuel Insail. In 1862, when the General Electric Company was formed and the whole plant of the great combination was consolidated. Mr. Aruesi became general manager of the works. It was under his supervision that the Schenectady works, the largest and most complete of their kind in the world, were designed and built. At the time of his death Mr. Kruesi was the chief mechanical engineer of the General Electric Company. Of the original Edison band of workers only three were absent from the funeral. These were T. C. Martin, editor of the Electrical Engineer: Luther Stieringer, and E. H. Johnson, all of whom were unavoidably detained clas-where.

Mr. Kruesi was a native of Switzerland, and was born in 1843. He came to this country in 1870 and went to work for the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabethport. In June, 1872, while Edison was making Gold and Stock Exchange telegraph instruments in a Newark shop, hruesi Johned him and was one of the first of his workmen to be transferred from commercial to experimental work when Edison got money enough to open a shop for the development of his ideas in 1870. That shop was in Greene street, Nowark.

SMALLPOX IN PORTO RICO.

GEN. RENRY ORDERS THE VACCINA-TION OF EFERY INHABITANT.

Dr. Ames Preparing a Million Vaccine Points from Cattle in the Island-About 1,000 Cases of the Disease Now, but There Is Little Fear That It Will Spread.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 25,-Dr. Agel tmes, acting assistant surgeon of the Hospital Corps.has begun the raccination of the 1,000,000 Sabitants of the island in order to prevent an pidemic of smallpox. He established the Inited States Vascine Corps at Coamo Springs ast week, and, if successful, will finish his work, which is of a magnitude never before attempted by an army practically in the field, Lo-fore July 1. He hopes, then, to check effectively the further spread of smallpox, which, according to the most trustworthy estimates, now numbers 1,000 cases in Porto Rico.

Dr. Ames and Capt. L. P. Davidson, President of the Board of Health, although aware of the danger from the smallpox, believe that no cause exists for alarm. Most of the cases dis-covered so far in the southern part of the island are of a mild form. Relative to the present situation Capt. Davidson says: though people die of smallpox, the spread of the disease can be stopped. Consequently our first need is virus in order to vaccinate the people. Under Spanish rule, as far as I can earn, the officials took no special care of the sickness, which usually comes every winter. In the summer months, when the poor lay aside their ragged clothes more than in winter, fewer cases are reported. No towns are quarantined now, nor are we slarmed at the present situation, but we need virus."

Gen. Guy V. Henry, soon after he took con-trol of the island Government in December, saw the necessity for prompt medical action in order to wipe out the smallpox, and accord-

trol of the island Government in December, saw the necessity for prompt medical action in order to wipe out the smallpox, and accordingly issued an order directing that all persons on the island should be yaccinated. For this work the staff surgeon, Col. John R. Van Hoff, of course, needed 1,000,000 vaccine points. But when the New York dealers wanted from \$75,000 to \$100,000 for points alone, the two army officers saw a problem of unexpected cost before them. At this critical time Dr. Ames, then Sanitary Inspector in Ponce, offered them a solution of the expense difficulty. "Why not make your own vaccine points?" suggested Dr. Ames.

"How?" inquired the officers.

"From native cattle," said the doctor. He furthermore agreed, upon securing the help of experienced surgeons and cattlemen, to furnish the needed virus points. For surposes of experienced surgeons and cattlemen, to furnish the needed virus points. For surposes of experienced surgeons and cattlemen, to furnish the needed virus points. For surposes of the distribution of virus. For the use of the cattle he officerd the thanks of the Government and a free official test of the head. To them he explained the need of the Administration, which wanted to borrow eatile for the production of virus. For the use of the cattle he offered the thanks of the Government and a free official test of the herds, and perhaps a better sale market later in the United States. Both dealers offered their aid to Dr. Ames. He reported then, as the cattle were at hand, that the 1,000,000 vaccine points could be made for \$50,000. So, successful in his hunt for eatile. Dr. Ames accepted, at the request of Col. Hoff, a commission to superintend the vaccination, work carefully. For the production of the necessary virus he will need the virus for 500 points. When the work has progressed a little further the corps of surgeons can vaccinate thirty new cattle and distribute each day 15,000 vaccine points supplied by the animals already treated. Detailed cavalrymen will take the finished

of the cattle and the collection of the virus, two squads have been organized under Brs L. L. Gilman and J. S. White, with Drs. Gustave Moret and W. R. Kirk for associates. Dr. Richard Wilson will have charge of the distribution. From the Government stations the vaccine points will be sent free to the various district towns, whose only expense will be the employment of physicians in the actual vaccination. For the instruction of the Porto Ricans, Dr. Ames has directed the publication in the Spanish newsparers of an explanatory circular. ish newspapers of an explanators in the Spanish newspapers of an explanatory circular, which reads in part: "Smalloox has become widespread in the island of Porto Rico It has extended in such a manner, particularly in the interior towns, that it has become necessary to suppress it at once. If this measure is not taken, a great many lives will be sacrificed, an taken, a great many lives will be sacrificed, an enormous expense will be created in order to care for an epidemic, many persons without excuss will be disfigured forever, a large amount of property necessarily will be burned in order to destroy means of contagion and the business trade of the island will be as has occurred in other places, if the towns allow the disease to progress—stopped and finally ruined. New York and other ports of the United States and Europe, if nothing is done to ward off the epidemic which threatens as, will close their trade soon, to the deprivation of this island. Tourists and capitalists will go away from us. In consequence, the business interests will have difficulty in reviving and commerce will be stopped. And all this will be caused only by not preventing the spread of an infection easy to check at first.

"For more than a century observations have demonstrated clearly that vaccine virus is a sure preventive against smallow. In view of this fact the General in charge of this island, anxious for the health and prosperity of the people, has issued an order directing that all the inhabitants, except those who have been treated so, should be vaccinated. He moreover has taken the necessary measures to furnish all towns the required vaccine. The Government of the United States will give the virus free of cost, besides organizing the Vaccine Corps, for the projection of the people. The extent of the work, greater and more services be from a scientific standpoint than ever

criment of the trace states will give the virus free of cost, besides organizing the Vaccine Corps, for the protection of the people. The extent of the work, greater and more serviceable from a scientific standpoint than ever before has been seen in the world, alone will show the Porto Ricaus its importance. "In conclusion, the Vaccine Corps trusts in the active cooperation of all clitzens in lending add to the work for the benefit of public health."

Dr. Ames, in coming to Porto Rico, has taken un his sanitary and Vaccine Corps work voluntarily. As the owner of extensive stock farm interests, a leading clitzen of the Massachusetts Commonwealth, and a personal friend of the President, he naturally is not compelled to laborat Coamo and Ponce for a livelihood. He is in the work for the sake of humanity. An ardent, practical expansionist, he believes that the problem will show to the world the attitude and policy of the United States Government toward its new possessions, and will be to the anti-expansionists. "an illustration that we hold the possessions in trust for civilization." By a complete and detailed history of each part of the work Dr. Ames further hopes to benefit science. His experience along this line of work has not been limited heretofore. Since 1872, when he first issued the famous Wakefield, Mass., health rules and regulations, which now are in force in 5,000 towns in the Cinited States, he has been sent abroad by the Government flev times in order to study public health questions. He has also served as Secretary of the American Public Health Association, and as a partner of Russell Harrison in the Montann Live Stock Association. He is a large holder in the Ames and Plymouth Rock Cattle companies, and has held the office of Vice-Presijent of the Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association.

Chinese Enterprise. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "I happen to have a dress coat," said a man about town, "that was made by Poole, the famous London tailor, and I've preserved it with a good deal of care. To tell the truth, I attached less value to the gavment itself than I did to the sign manual of the house, em-blazoned on a strip of white silk and stitched biazoned on a strip of white silk and stitched inside the collar. It was a tride snobbleb, I dare say, but if so I've received any punishraent.

"A lew weeks ago I took the cont alone with me on a trip to Florida, and white at a small coast resort I nothed the buttons were getting worn. The only tailor in town was a Chinaman, and I gave him the coat with instructions to repair the damages, which he did, very neativ. I had forgotten as acout the incident, and one evening during Carnival was at the club chatting with some visitors from Betroit, when somehow or other the conversation turned on high art failoring. One of the strangers sang the praises of a chan at his home, and I, like a fool, couldn't resist the temptation of remarking that my suit was made by Poole. Thereupon the other feliow expressed curlosity as to how the English tailors inserted the shoulder reinforcements of dress coats, and I obligingly slipped mine off to allow him to examine it. He looked it over, and when he handed it was no wonder, for, by Jove! In place of the signed slike limber that the legend: 'Charley One-Lung, Merchant Tailor, Wayback, Fla.'" MORE DWARFS DISCOVERED.

They Have Seen Found in the Cameroons Six Groups of Pygmies in Africa.

Never before has so much been learned about those strange little people, the pygmics of Africa, as within the past year. The timidity of these wandering tribes seems to be wearing off, and at last they will talk to white mer about themselves. They were quite friendly with some of the latest travellers. They seem convinced at last that the white man, after all means them no harm.

It was reported at least ten or twelve years

ago that many dwarfs lived in the interior of the Cameroons, south of the Niger River, but no white men ever saw them till last year. when the German expedition sent against the Bulu tribe met some of the little folks. They would not have seen them if the dwarfs had had their own way, and only a half dozen of them were on view. They were dragged unwillingly into the German camp, while all their relations buried themselves deeper in forests. They differed in no respe from the dwarfs of other parts of Africa. It eems strange that the six groups of pigmies thus far discovered differ from one another in no essential except that some of them average an inch or two taller than others. They all have practically the same ways of life and the same mental and physical characteristics. They live solely by the chase, they never cultivate the soil, they are the most skilful hunters in Africa, they wander from place to place following the game through the forests, and they sell much the ment they kill to the tribas around them for vegetable food and other things they desire. They build the poorest huts that are found in Africa, and with reason enough, for they occupy the flimsy shelters of boughs and leaves only a few days before they move on to other hunting grounds. It would not seem surprising if they had developed differing traits, owing to their remoteness from one another and the fact that they probably have been separated for many centuries.

Dr. Virchow maintains that they all have the characteristics of the true negro, except that they are of shorter stature. He told the Anthropological Society of Berlin, a few weeks ago, that the dwarfs were to be regarded as the sole survivors of a primitive race from whom all the negro tribes of the present day were He believes that this view should derived. supplant the older theory that the dwarfs are the remnants of the aboriginal tribes of Africa, who in time were widely dispersed by the inrusion of larger and stronger propies.

Mr. Phillips Verner, has been living for two ears among the Batwa dwarfs south of the Congo, who told him stories about their forefathers which seem to bear out the theory. They have handed down from father o son the statement that long ago they were the sole occupants of the country where they live. Then the big people (Bantu tribes) suddenly swooped down upon them from the north and killed most of their forefathers, but kept ome of the dwarfs to hunt for them. Others buried themselves in the great forests, and thus escaped the general slaughter and per-

petuated their race. Mr. Verner says the Batwa have some curious ideas bearing on the man and monkey question. They say that a parrot is a man because he can talk and a monkey is a man because he can use his hands and looks like a man; and they add that parrots, monkeys, and men are they had seen men who differed from all others, who have long hair, small, keen eyes, and are very wild, never coming into the towns, but living only in the bush, where they ometimes try to hold converse with the dwarfs, who call the strange beings Kaieke. He brought some Batwa boys to Europe with him, one of whom said he had seen the Kaieke. When he took his boys to the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp, where they saw the celebrated baboon there go through his performance, the boys declared that he was a Kaieke, and triumphantly exclaimed, "Didn't we tell

and triumphantly exclaimed. "Didn't we tell you so?" Verner says these Kaicke may be baboons, though he has never heard of the Cape haboon north of the Zambesi or of the gerilla south of the Congo.

Mr. Lloyd, in his recent trip through the great forest north of the Congo, which Stanley was the first to cross, had no trouble with the numerous dwarfs he met, though earlier travellers had been the target for their poisoned arrows. He actually succeeded in establishing friendly relations with one of their chiefs, who told many things about his people.

The six centres where dwarfs have now been found in Africa are (1) in the west part of the Cameroons; (2) in the French Congo, between the Ogowe River and the Atlantic; (3) among the Congo's southern tributaries; (4) in the great forest of the northeast part of the Congo basin; (5) in East Africa north of Lake Rudoff; and (6) the habitat of the Bushmen in South Africa.

THE GREAT EGG BUSINESS. An Immense Industry in Southwest Missourl and North Arkansas.

From the Globe-Democrat. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 26.-The egg market of Springfield has become the most important factor in the commercial growth of the city. But for the constant industry of the southwest Missouri and north Arkansas hen the business interests of the metropolis of the Ozarks would suffer far greater loss than if every bushel of eorn and wheat were withheld

from this market. The territory covered by the Springfield egg dealers is very large, extending southward far beyond White River into the second and third

from this market.

The territory covered by the Springfield egg dealers is very large, extending southward far beyond White River into the second and third tiers of counties in Arkansas. This extensive region lying beyond the reach of railway transportation, uses Springfield as a shipping point, and the egg hauler is more familiar with the rough highways leading up the southern slopes of the Ozarks than any other teamster. He makes his regular trips the year round, hauling from 1,000 to 1,200 dozen eggs at a load. From the extreme southern limit of the Springfield eag territory it takes about ten days to make the round trip in the winter time, the distance being divided into four or flive sections, each one having its well-established campting place.

The egg hauler has a way of transporting his fragils freight that would astonish many city people. He does not handle his exas with groat core at the county and the his exas with a layer of hay or straw, and then begins to load the eggs for the long haul over the roughest roads in Missouri. The eggs are laid in straight rows the long way of the wagon bed with a layer of lany or straw, and then begins to load the eggs for the long haul over the roughest roads in Missouri. The eggs are laid in straight rows the long way of the wagon bed until the whole bottom is covered. In order that the load may be safely hauled it is necessary that the eggs touch one another. When the first layer of eggs has been placed another covering of hay is put in the wagon, and then more of the tender freight. After three or four layers of aggs have been put in the wagon the freighters become apparently reckless in their work and proceed with more ejeced. They walk about on the eggs as thought they were potatoes. The protection apparently reckless in their work and proceed with more ejeced. They walk about on the regular part of the beggs and the eggs from the heavy shoes of the teamsters. Not an egg crushes under the weight of the biggest Ozark freighter. After the wagon has been filled i

A PEST OF PRAIRIE DOGS.

TEXAS DECLARES RELENTLESS WAR ON THE LITTLE ANIMALS.

More Wolves to Ent Them and So They Are Multiplying Enormously-Millions of Them in the Panhandle-Damage to Farms - Prairle Dogs Good Esting.

AUSTIN. Tex., Morch 2.-The Texas Legislature has passed a law which provides for the extermination of prairie dogs in the State. The law was demanded by stockmen and farmers. Its author is Representative T. H. C. Peery, a farmer and stock raiser of Baylor county, which is situated far up in the Pauhandle, in the very centre of the prairie dog's domain. he was elected to the Legislature on a prairie dog extermination platform and came here determined to secure the passage of a law to rid the State of the pest. The very mention of prairie dogs caused merriment among the east Texas members who had never seen the pest, but the west Texas members unanimously favored the passage of an extermination law. and the bill was passed. Many interesting facts concerning the

prairie dog were brought out in the discussion of the bill. It was stated that the animals have multiplied enormously in the last few years. Representative T. S. Grogan of Sweetwater made a strong speech in advocacy of the bill. He said that he represented a district comprising 32,000 square miles and that it was honeycombed with prairie dog holes. He estimated the number of these animals in his district at not less than 5,000,000, and said that they were mereasing rapidly. Before the settlement of the western part of the State by stockmen and farmers the country was overrun by wolves and other wild animals which preved upon the prairie dogs and kept their numbers down. When the country became settled the wolves were killed off or driven out and the prairie dogs were left undisturbed in the full enjoyment of the good things which the land afforded. The towns of the little animala began to multiply with startling rapidlty. that the pest_would eventually drive them out of business if permitted to remain in the country. In some parts of the Panhandle of Texas it is estimated that the average number of prairie dogs inhabiting each section of land is not less than 10,000. The animals live in towns, the population of each being from 500 to 1,000. In some sections 75 per centrof the grass is destroyed by the prairie dogs, while the average destruction of grass throughout the region inhabited by the animals will reach 50 per cent. It is no wonder that the stockmen are up in arms against the pest. It is only within the last few years that the man with the hoe has invaded the prairie dog country. The animals seemed to welcome the advent of the farmer. They established towns in the centre of big fields of growing wheat

and then cut down wide swaths of the grain. The prairie dogs are intelligent and in point of activity few other animals equal them. Their lowns are laid out with care and ability. Each colony seems to have a President or Mayor that directs the government of the town. It might be supposed that inasmuch as they in habit an arid region of the State they would find difficulty in obtaining water; but each town contains one hole or habitation which goes down to water. This hole is not infrequently 150 feet in depth, and it is always occupied by the chief of the colony. The other holes of the colonists are from tweive to twenty feet deep. The animals are very do-mestic in their nature. They do not run about mestic in their nature. They do not run about much and it is seedom that one of them is seer further than 200 yards away from its place of habitation.

much and it is seedom, that, one of them is seen further than 200 yards away from its place of habitation.

The dogs are so active that it is difficult to shoot them. The cowboys derive much amusement from practicing on the animals with a pistol or rifle. A dog may be sitting on its hind leas at the door of its home when shot at from nearby. At the crack of the rifle the animal instantly drops into its hole and it is selden that the builet reaches its mark.

"It is my opinion that if it wasn't for the name of the pest they would be much sought after as an article of food," said Mr. Peery. They are not a species of dog, and I suppose they received the name by which are now known from some tenderfoot who heard the peculiar bark of the little animal and thought the sound resembled the bark of a dog,"

It is said by many other people that the flesh of the prairie dog has a delicious flavor, and that but for the name the animal would be in demand by game dealers. It is said that the Comanche Indians had a great lifting for rairie dogs and that, they were wont formse a delicious stew of them. A few years ago a New Englander, named John Ferwin, turned up at Quanah, in the Texas Panhandle, without a cent. He had been working in a rail-road office in Fort Worth and had lost his job. While tramping to Deaver by way of the Fort Worth and Deaver City Railroad, he observed that the country was fairly alive with prairie dogs, and it occurred to him that he might be able to make a stake out of the little animals. Upon arriving at Quanah in Chicago offering a dogs, and it occurred to him that he might be able to make a stake out of the little animals. Upon arriving at Gurnah he sent a letter to a large commission firm in Chicago offering a consignment of three or more cars of "Texas squirreis." He received a telegraphic reply ordering the consignment. Immediately upon receipt of this order Ferwin started at work to fill it. He constructed large eage traps, set by trigger, in a number of prairie dog towns, and in a few days had captured and drossed several thousand dags, sufficient to fill three refrigerator cars. He forwarded the shipment to Chicago and in due course of time receiver a draft for a considerable sum of money from the commission house. The animals were sold in Chicago and caten as a delicacy, the commission house and its customers being ignorant of the imposition practiced upon them. Ferwin and the railroad freight men and a few others who knew the secret kert it very quiet for a long time. Ferwin did not care to continue in the profitable business. He cashed his draft and left for other parts.

The Peery law provides that any person who shall permit prairie dogs to remain on land owned by him after Aug. 1, 1900, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 for each section, or part of section, on which prairie dogs are permitted to remain. After Aug. 1, 1900, it is lawful for the Downer or Pleasee of adjacent land to exterminate the dogs at a reasonable charge, the payment of which shall be superior to all other liens except taxes. The Commissioners Court of any county where

adjacent land to exterminate the dogs at a reasonable charge, the payment of which shall be a lien upon the land. This lien shall be superior to all other liens except taxes. The Commissioners Court of any county where prairie dogs exist may employ men to destroy the dogs on the lands of non-residents, and the cost of the work shall be charged against the owner of the land. There are vast tracts of land in the Panhandle and west Texas that are owned by railroad companies and non-residents, and representatives of these interests tried to defeat the bill. They said that the expense of destroying the dogs would be very heavy. The resident land owners said that unless the law included the non-resident owners its efficiency would be greatly impaired for the reason that the dogs would multiply on the lands of non-residents and migrate to the lands of the resident owners, thus preventing their extermination from ever being effected. It is said by residents of the prairie dog region that it will be a comparatively easy mater to exterminate the animals and that they will be able to whee them out of existence in Texas within one year. The most efficient method of destroying them is to place poison near the colonies. The ... imals are greedy exters and fall easy victims to poison.

The Stationmaster's Poem Against Spitting It was left for a stationmaster at a little way station in New Jersey to solve the problem of putting the familiar notice "spitting on the floor," &c., into a more agreeable if less foreible form, and, though less foreible, it is as equally effective, if not more so, as the notice that generally greets us.

In the station at Newport, N. J., this genius has posted the following:

posted the floor you choose to spit,
Just pause, my friend, and think a bit.
Last sight, when all was cold and still,
I carried water up the hill:
Washed this floor by the sliver moon.
That you might use our new spittoon.

A Physician said:

"I would as soon think of taking off the doorbell as of doing without the telephone service."

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THE CONGO STATE,

Truth About Some Recent Happenings There A Hight Mutiny Among the Troops

For five or alx weeks the British newspaper have been telling startling stories about the overthrow of Congo State posts on the upper river by rebellious soldiers. The papers said that the Belgian officials with the men under their command had been driven from all the posts for a thousand miles above Pool, that all the interests of the State above that point had been destroyed and the remnant of white agents who escaped had fled pell mell to Stanley Pool within 400 miles of the Atlantic. This appalling state of affairs has impressed the British press with the opin ion that the Congo State is a failure, that the enterprise of King Leopold has fallen into hopeless ruin and that some other nation must take hold of the vast region and save it from chaotic ruin. The Congo State has



The heavy black line shows the route of the revolting troops from north to south. Gaudu is the habitat of their tribs and the place they were trying to reach. The map shows clearly that they have not touched the Congo anywhere, and at their nearest approach to it they were 1,800 miles from Stanley Pool by the river route.

indeed, been having serious trouble with 2,000 of its soldiers, who have destroyed a number of State stations on the eastern edge of the country. All these stations were feebly manned and were taken by surprise. The rebels, however, have been repulsed from other stations which they attacked. They have never been within many miles of the Congo. Their operations have been confined entirely to the region far east river and at no time have they been within less than 1,300 miles from Stan ler Pool. All the stations of the State petwe n Nyangwe and Stanley Pool, a distance of 1,800 miles, are intact. All the affairs of life are being carried on as usual, and there seems to be no danger that the peace will be dis turbed anywhere along the river. At last account the rebels were in full retreat and Baron Dhanis was driving them pell-mell toward Lake Tanganyika over the very route along which he pursued the Arab slave catchers when he drove every man of them out of the Congo State. Our map shows the situation clearly. The

black line running approximately north and south, west of the great lakes, is the route that the revolting soldiers took in their journe toward their home. They all belong to the cannibal Batetela tribe, whose home is in the Gandu region, west of the upper Congo. They Gandu region, west of the upper Congo. They revolted aimost exactly two years ago at Dird. the northern end of the black line, when about 2,000 of them, the advance guard of Baron Dhanis's forces, killed a number of their white officers and appropriated a large quantity of munitions. They had been advancing through the great forces northeast of Stanley Pallist to take rossession of the town of Ludo, on the Nile, which, by agreement with Great Britain, had come into possession of the State. They had suffered much through the difficulties of the journey and the scarcity of food in the great tropical forces, and that is undoubtedly the reason why, on their way, homeward, they travelled south along the lakes, thus skirting the forest instead of passing through it. On the way they attacked every State station they came across, and some of them were cantured, and a considerable number of white men were killed. There was no means of notifying these frontier posts of the danger before them.

The rebels arrived at Katambare on the last day of last year, whereupon Baron Dhanis set in metion from the Congo the large force which

The rebels arrived at Kabambare on the last day of last year, whereupon Baron Dhanis set in motion from the Congo the large force which he had collected to overwhelm the revolters. The other day the news was cabled from the Congo that he had the enemy on the run, and that they were moving straight away from their homes in the Gandu district, which they hope to reach. So it seems that the true story differs in all essentials from the sensational varn the English baryers have been eigenfalled. differs in all essentials from the sensational varn the English papers have been circulating. When we remember that over forty steamboats have been placed on the upper Congo and that these boats, with the shops and commercial, missionary and State stations along the river, have cost many millions of dollars, it is easy to see how serious a matter it is to assert that all this work of years has been ruthlessly destroyed. The stations destroyed were all small frontier posts.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

An international congress of writers will meet at Rome this spring. The Sicilian Press Association has made arrangements for taking the foreign guests on a free excursion to Palermo and the point of interest in Sicily.

August Schmidt of Wolgasi, in Pomerania, nov 105 years of age, is believed to be the last survivor of the Prussian war of liberation of 1813-15. Kaiser Wilhelm sent him a photograph of the old Emperor and a telegram of congratulation on his birthday.

After the ball given by the Paris Municipal Coun it was found that six dozon silver spoons and 686 other prticles, such as plates, mustard pote and flower vases, had been laken away, while many of the dancers had helped themselves to bottles of champagne for home consumption.

When Lord Kitchener went to Cambridge University to receive his degree of Doctor of Laws the undergraduates celebrated the occasion with bon-fires and a good deal of rowdylem. The University Senate now recommends that a rule be passed that henceforth no undergraduate shall take part in the public proceedings of the university.

At Cape Grisnez, on the French coast of the British Channel, a new lighthouse has been erected. The light is of 1,500,000-candle power at ordinary times, but of 3,000,000-candle power in thick weather. and can be seen forty-eight miles off on a clear night. It sends five successive white flashes instead of the three white followed by a red of the old light.

John Ruskin's entering on his cighty-first year has called forth many kind notices in England. They cannot diaguise, however, the sad fact that his mental powers are already gone. He is described as sitrarely going out of doors, even into his garden, and as keeping allent, even when spoken to. A proposal to have his portrait painted by Holman Hunt has been declined by his family on the ground that he is too feeble to sit.

Don Lorenzo Perosi, the priest composer, is more sensitive than Lieut. Hobson. Milan went wild over him after the performance of his "Resurrection of Lazarus" in the church of Sanl' Ambrogio, and the Lombardia, in describing the scene, stated that a number of ladies of the aristocracy made a rush at the composer and kissed him. This statement Percei declares to be false and an offence to his dignity as a priest. He has therefore brought suit against the Lombardia for libel.

Vienna has opened its new municipal saloon, the Rattiskeller, in the basement of the City Hall. place has been decorated by the foremost artists of the city and in it only the vintages of Austria proper will be sold, foreign and even Hungarian wines being excluded. The Rattiskeller is conducted by the municipal authorities; its establishment has rouse the wrath of the restaurant keepers of the city, who have been among the most useful supporters of the present anti-Semitic Mayor, Dr. Lueger.

Bonn on the Rhine has been investigating the Out of 247 children, seven or eight years of age, in the primary schools, there was not one that had not tasted beer or wine, and but a quarter of them had not tasted brandy. Beer or wine was drunk regu-larly every day by 25 percent, of the children, while 8 per cent, including more girls than boys, received a daily glass of cognac from their parents to make them strong, and 16 per cent, would not drink milk because it had no tastr.

Biddenden, a quiet country village in Kent, was recently the scene of a remarkable murder. The rector's daughter, a middl -aged apinster, had quarrelied with several parishioners and wrote to six or them to meet her at church on a certain Sunday, as she wished to make up. It happened to rain, so that only one of the persons addressed, a Sunday school teacher, attended church. After the communion, of which both periook, the woman invited him into the vestry and asked the curate to be a witness the reconciliation. She then drew a revolver and shot the teacher dead. She had several spare cartridges on her person, so that it is inferred that she had intended to shoot all the persons to whom she had written. She was perfectly calm after her act and has kept silent about it.

CULTIVATING COCHINEAT

ONE OF THE INTERESTING INDUS. THIES OF OLD MEXICO.

The Increased Price Will Tend to Revive the Business-How the Insects Are Raised and Propared for the Market.

Prom the Two Republics. Until not so very long ago cochineal a dred insect which furnishes the most brilliant red color known, occupied a very prominent make tion in the world's commerce. The market quotations of this article were watched with as much interest as those of coffee are to-day. Immense sums of money were invested, both in the production of cochineal and in its marketing and transportation While Spain was the ruler of the Western world cochineal was one of the principal sources of revenue for that nation, and her Government as well as her merchants were guarding with jealous care the monopoly thay enjoyed in this much sought after dyestur

The centre of the State of Caxaca, with its many high plateaus and valleys, seems to be the native home of the tiny insect which produces the cochineal of commerce and probably has been the chief seat of the cochineal industry for many centuries, as cochineal was excovery of America by modern civilization. It is well known that Monteguma and other 15tec rolers before him sent merchants to Onx. aca to procure the prized color with which to adorn works of art and even of common usa, No doubt the civilization known to have up doubtedly existed in the Western Remisphere long before the advent of European conqu ors made extensive use of the product of the Oaxaca valleys. It is a matter of record that during the last

half century over \$60,000,000 was paid out in Oaxaca to the cochineal producers, which probably does not represent more than onefifth of the price paid by the actual consumers. The Spanish Government alone exacted a tax of about \$1.75 a pound, and the cost of transportation, which must have been very great. and the commissions amounted to enough more to make cochineal bring \$5 a pound in the wholesale market of Europe. But since the middle of the present century a dangerous competitor for the Oaxaca insect has been discovered in coal tar, from which science is producing the brilliant colors known as aniline at an extremely low cost. If it were not for the fact that there are certain classes of goods which cannot be dyed extent with the aid of cochings), the industry would have been killed entirely. While the producer formerly would refuse less than \$1 a pound the price went down as low as 15 cents. Quite recently, however, the demand for cochineal has increased, and the price has gone up to 50 and even 60 cents a bound, at which rate the cochineal industry is a paying one. In consemence the interest in the insect has been revived in Oaxaca, and many new plantations for its cultivation have been laid out in the valley of Oaxaca.

The cochineal insect, which is the female of a species of wood louse, feeds upon a plant belonging to the great cactl family commonly called the "nopal." This plant grows from leaf to leaf, the leaves being oblong in shape, rather round and heavy at the upper end. with but few spines on the edges. If left alone the plant adds new leaves from year to year, and will reach a height of from ten to twelve feet The cultivators of the plant use the new leaves. after they have grown to be about four inches broad in the largest diameter, as sprouts for replanting and making fields for the cultivation, of the insect. The planting is done in shallow trenches, about two or three inches deep, dug about two and a half feet apart. The sprouts are set at a distance of about eighteen inches from each other, and generally take root very rapidly after having been set out, and grow new leaves. Within a year's time they are ready to receive the insect.

As a rule there are men who make a business of supplying planters with the seed of

they are ready to receive the insect.

As a rule there are men who make a business of sumpring planters with the seed or mother insects, which are set out in October or after the rainy season is over, as a heavy rain would was the insects off the plants and cause irreparable damage, because the insects would be either a total loss by drowning or become so weak-ned by the rain that they could not return to the plant. The insects are planted on the leaves in the following manner. About twenty or thirty are placed in a small tube, closed at one end, about two inches long and half an inch in diameter, made of the fiber of a species of the marney plant. The tube is closed with moss, after having been londed, and fastened to a leaf by running a spine through it and bending it onto the leaf. From two to six of these tubes are fastened lo each leaf, as of these cubes are fastened lo each leaf, as of these fastened with a nat. Within a few days after tiny white specks, barely visible to the naked eye, except that of the trained Indiam, begin to anypear on the leaves, covering them after a while with larger shots, looking like mildew. If one of them is touched it will leave a bright crimson stain.

After the leaves appear to be covered the little baskets are removed. They still contain the mother insects, most of them dead. Those that are still alive are carefully preserved for future use. The dead ones have been nurily eaten by their offspring, but what remains of them broduces the finest outlity of cochineal, and it is generally rated at severing is removed from the plant as soon as the leaves appear covered with healthy coloring to such the color produced by them being of special richness. The mateovering is almost completely covered with what appears at a small distance like a white mother production from the sum in the spine sects are about five-sixteenths of an inch the large of the first of the such as a still all plant is almost completely covered with what appears at a small distance like a white mother brocess,

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